

THE CALEDONIAN.



ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1867.

JOB PRINTING.

We are adding to our *P. O. facilities* from time to time, and are anxious to prepare to do nearly all kinds of *Job Printing*, such as *Wedding Address and Business Cards, Circulars, Bill Books, Blanks, Receipts, Auction Bills and Posters, in good style and at fair prices.*

C. M. STONE & CO.

To CANADA Subscribers.—We are informed by the P. O. Department that no more Caledonians will be invited to foreign subscribers unless the postage is prepaid at the St. Johnsbury Post Office. Our subscribers in Canada and New Brunswick will please make a note of this, and forward the postage (20 cents a year) at once.

The Fair—Adenda.

A private note from H. M. Hall, Esq., informs us that the Passumpsic R. R. Co. will send three cars to take the stock from Bonis Hall to the Fair. An unfortunate misunderstanding as to the place where the stock was to take the cars, was the reason of the failure of Messrs. Hall and Bains to get their stock taken. As the cars were not at the crossing Mr. Hall supposed they had not been sent at all. He exonerates the railroad Co. from all blame in the matter.

In the list of premiums as published there were several omnibus and errors. We append some corrections:

Best piano money toads John Higgins & Son \$300 50
2d G. W. Hinckley \$200
Best piano Union Lewis George H. Hastings \$140 50
best piano Boston Piano Co. 140 50
2d G. W. Hinckley \$60

The premium on a single and its aid was awarded to Miss W. Brewster—
Brown. On wrought collars, Mrs. E. F. Sargent—not Sawyer. Best display of plants \$100—500. Best arrangement of sugar, F. D. Williams, Wadde, —not Waterford.

The display of pastry, etc., was very fine, and the editor acknowledges the receipt of a box of five or six kinds of cake from Mrs. Hinman Jodoin of West Concord, which was very nice, and fully sustained our previous estimate of her cooking.

The number of entries in the two departments this year turned up many that we had not seen before in the agricultural and medical departments, an addition to the usual domestic department. This has exceeded the number of entries at any previous fair of this society.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN NEW YORK.—Gen. Sheridan had a magnificent reception in New York on Monday 1st by the Veteran soldiers and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The enthusiasm was very great and was full of gratitude toward the gallant soldier for his patriotic deeds of arms; but the fact stands out prominently that the more recent military duties performed by Gen. Sheridan had the equal approval of the immense assemblage which welcomed him to New York.

Gen. Sheridan comes to Boston next Monday and will have a reception there that day, and we are much mistaken if the public do not turn out in numbers to honor the gallant soldier and field commander.

THE MARYLAND REBELS.—A despatch from Baltimore the 30th, reports that Gen. Grant having refused to issue artillery to the Maryland militia on Gov. Swann's demand, Gov. Swann has purchased batteries of 12-pound Napoleon brass guns for the artillery companies in this city. The guns have been assigned to three companies, the commanders of which were all in the rebel army.

THE ELECTIONS NEXT WEEK.—State elections occur October 8th, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa. State officers are to be elected in Iowa, and a governor and member of congress in Ohio. The other state's elect subordinate officers only. These elections are looked forward to with some interest, mainly because any failing off in the republican vote, and especially a slight gain in the democratic ranks, is held by the president as an endorsement of his policy; and he is thus encouraged in his mad career of obstructing reconstruction, refusing to execute the laws, and subverting the government.

Should there be an apparent democratic gain in any of these states, it would be no more an endorsement of the Johnson policy by the people, than were the rebel yell that arose about him at the time of his 22d of February speech.

REUNION OF THE "TENTH VERMONT."—The second annual reunion of the Tenth Vermont regiment will take place at Kester's Hotel, Waterbury, Oct. 23d, at 10 o'clock p.m. Biographical sketches of the officers of the regiment deceased in service will be read, and an interesting time is expected. There will be a supper, which will be followed by a social dance.

JEFF DAVIS' TRIAL.—Jeff Davis will be put on trial at the November term of the United States Circuit Court, at which Judge Chase is expected to preside. There are no indications that the proceedings against Davis will be discontinued.

Law Making and Law Breaking.

In a monarchial form of government, where freedom is only a word meaning nothing, the will of the ruler is law. Whenever therefore opposes his predominant will must meet with appropriate punishment, even if innocent in intent. In a republic, on the other hand, where kings are unknown, the voice of the people is the highest law. A president is elected in this republic to carry out the laws made each session of congress. He is the executor to enforce each and every measure the people demand by their agents and representatives the members of congress. Each law that is passed is only an utterance of the reading, thinking masses, who make the bone and sinew of the nation. In a monarchy or empire, rulers may not condescend to listen to the popular voice; and for this reason many able writers on government have been led to look upon kingdoms and dynasties as indispensably necessary for the prosperity, happiness and refinement of a nation. But the premises on which the masses are wanting in education, natural talent, and self-respect; and that therefore they demand for a director of their habits, thoughts and consciences, some mortal who by chance in his infancy was rocked in the cradle of royalty.

The course such a director pursues necessarily limits education to a few classes—limits freedom of thought, and makes his own bigoted creed the exclusive standard of probability. When we say a nation without the luxury of a king or queen, is fully able to manage its own internal concerns, we are gravely pointed to the despotic seven-hilled city, and wasted grandeur of Athens and Sparta.

It is enough to say we believe that the people of the United States are fully able to manage their own affairs, without the aid of any crowned head or great demagogue.

For more than eighty years they have done the thing, and how well they have done it—let our increasing millions, our wide agricultural fields, our widespread commerce, and our national intelligence, speak.

As years pass, new measures and laws become necessary. Who in the pulpit days of old, when northern dogmatists were joining hands with the ungodly oligarchy, would suppose scarcely a decade of years would pass over that power would be only in name, led by a second Moses, and that the doctrine of slavery would be forever ground to powder? Good democrats may wish the days of negro-hunters and slave-catching to return; but the emancipation axe cut away the last root that fed the curse-tree. Our laws were made to meet the demands of society, and those which passed in the days of old, were not fit to meet the demands of the poor, infirm and ignorant of a score years ago.

Another singular case—On the outside we copy an item, showing how a man couched up a knife blade, the following incident, from Walker's *History of Derby*, is a near counterpart.

Mr. E. D. Palmer, of Concord, N. H., recently swam out a sharp point of iron a score years since. He thought nothing of it, but it was always taken sick, and was supposed to be in rapid consumption, spitting blood, and becoming much emaciated. He recovered sufficiently to proceed to Boston and resume work in a store, but was obliged to leave for home. Last Friday evening at White River Junction, Vt., during a severe fit of coughing, the nail was raised into his mouth and taken out. He is now apparently doing well.

Essex County Court.

In the following court record for Essex, which we find in the Lancaster Republican, our readers will find some cases of interest:

Alexander M. Bentlevy, Grand Trunk R. R. An action on the case to recover \$5000, damages claimed by plaintiff for injury received by him in February, 1866, on account of a defect in the defendant's road near Bingham, C. E. Verdict for plaintiff for \$4500.00 damages. Ross & Burns for Plff. Dale Fletcher & Heywood for Dft.

Orson Poland v. The Grand Trunk R. R. Action on the case for the loss of plaintiff's leg by reason of the neglect of a switch or defendant's road. Plaintiff being a labor on the road, and claiming that the injury occurred by the neglect of a co-defendant, whose neglect was known to the defendant, whom would make the defendant liable—but the court ruled otherwise. The case is still pending.

We are led to believe that the president has been guilty of a grave offence in thus regarding the enforcement of the laws which the loyal masses have demanded, and that he should be punished accordingly. It is no boyish trifling matter, that he has encouraged rebels to exercise upon peaceful assemblies the cruelties and outrages of mobocracy. It is no thoughtless matter that he has thereby suffered an obstruction on the highway, and hence the town would be liable for the damage done.

Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher, Chicago.

GEORGE R. Hutchinson v. Town of Concord. This was an action in which the plaintiff claimed for the loss of his leg by reason of the neglect of a switch or defendant's road.

He claimed that the selection of Concord, not having forbidden the carrying of negroes and negroes, had thereby suffered an obstruction on the highway, and hence the town would be liable for the damage done.

It is not wise to regard such a warning as a mere electioneering trick. The Democratic papers, whose interest it is to fill public apprehension, will loudly say this, but no man who has watched the President, and who understands the force of human passions, will think so.

Nor is it of any importance to demonstrate that violence on the President's part would be hopeless and utterly futile. Men in his position do not reason. They do not clearly calculate chances. A desperate and ignorant and passionate man strikes indeed blindly and wildly, but he strikes.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—(Boston : Ticknor & Fields) has a very attractive table of contents in continuations of "Castaway in the Cold," and "Good Old Times," "Tortoise Shell," "The Sea and its Seaweed," and a dozen other pieces. The illustrations are nineteen in number, \$2 a year. Bound volumes \$2 50.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE (New York, Hurd and Houghton), contains thirteen articles, six of them serials, with ten engravings—several of them serials, with one in every article.

HARPER'S BAZAR.—Harper & Brothers are about to publish a new "fashion" magazine, called "Harper's Bazar," which by arrangement will publish description of the latest fashions simultaneously with their appearance at Paris.

Mary Arnold, born at Georgetown, S. C., in 1857, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, in consequence of an accidental fall down stairs. She left 160 descendants, some of them in the fifth generation.

Thomas H. Carlee v. William & Mary Hopkins. This was an action of ejectment for about four acres of pasture land

in Gaillard. Plaintiff claimed under a tax title. Defendant claimed by fifteen years adverse possession. Verdict for plaintiff for land and \$5 damages and costs. Ray & Dale for Plff. W. & H. Heywood for Dft.

The Legislature.

The Rutland Herald says present indications are that the coming session of the Legislature will be more spiritied than for several years. Several questions of importance will be brought before it for consideration. It is rumored that the adoption of the prohibitory law and the enactment of a license-law will be agitated; the establishment of a constabulary force for the enforcement of the prohibitory law; a general railroad law; a law regulating foreign railroad corporations within the State; the regulation of the rates of transportation of passengers and freight on railroads; a general law providing for the organization of private corporations; which, together with the usual necessary current legislation, and the applications for various railroad charters, bids fair to make the session interesting and spirited, and prolong it beyond the usual period.

Howard continues: "Congress will do their duty regardless of these revolutionary preparations. Let him be sure of that, and it rests with the people and army to protect them in so doing. Rebels and rebel sympathy have not had enough of strife and blood, they can, in my opinion, become easily satisfied by stirring up Johnson to assault Congress by military violence, and, indeed, I am not sure that in the long run such a mad attempt would not, as leading to the final and conclusive suppression of the rebellion by the condign punishment of their founders, be a decided benefit to the government and nation. There must be a final decision at some time; perhaps it is the will of Providence that Johnson's madness shall hasten it."

Stoddard B. Colby.

We last week noticed briefly the death of Mr. Colby. The following tribute to his memory is undoubtedly from the pen of his compeer and neighbor, Hon. T. P. Redfield:

Stoddard Benham Colby died at the residence of his kinsman, Mr. Wood, in Haverhill, N. H., on the evening of the 21st inst.

Mr. Colby was born at Derby, in this State, in January, 1816, and at the time of his death was near 52 years of age.

He was the son of a leading railroad man, and was educated at the Dartmouth College in 1832; and, standing among the first in his class, he graduated in 1836 with the highest distinction within his class.

He was admitted to the bar at the June Term of Orleans County Court, 1838, and entered immediately into practice of his profession in his native town.

Mr. Colby was a natural and ready scholar. From the first, he was a man who had a wide range of knowledge and ability, and made great progress in his studies.

He was a man of strong and commanding presence, and was highly esteemed by all who met him. He was a man of great and commanding address, and was a favorite with his clients.

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Senator Howard's Views.

The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune publishes a letter understood to be from Senator Howard, in which referring to the threats of the Washington Union, that senators who have declared their convictions beforehand, shall not set in judgment upon President Johnson, he says: "It is generally understood that the Union is under the patronage and control of Mr. J. Lincoln and his immediate advisers, and that in view of the military preparations now going on in Maryland and the other border states, such threats can hardly be regarded as merely for brome, but that the original purpose of the president to attempt violence upon Congress has become deepened and intensified under the influence of his private advisers."

Howard continues: "Congress will do their duty regardless of these revolutionary preparations. Let him be sure of that, and it rests with the people and army to protect them in so doing. Rebels and rebel sympathy have not had enough of strife and blood, they can, in my opinion, become easily satisfied by stirring up Johnson to assault Congress by military violence, and, indeed, I am not sure that in the long run such a mad attempt would not, as leading to the final and conclusive suppression of the rebellion by the condign punishment of their founders, be a decided benefit to the government and nation. There must be a final decision at some time; perhaps it is the will of Providence that Johnson's madness shall hasten it."

Every soldier and citizen desirous of appearing before the Committee is requested to send his address to the undersigned, at Nashua, N. H., as early as possible, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to secure their attendance without inconvenience or delay.

For the Committee.

To the Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late Rebellion, and now residing in New England:

The Congressional Committee charged with investigating the treatment of Union Prisoners will commence their session for taking testimony for the NEW ENGLAND STATES at Boston, Mass., on the 15th of October, inst., and will probably remain in session for several weeks.

It is the desire of the Committee that all persons who have been Prisoners in the hands of the rebels shall have ample notice and opportunity for presenting their testimony before the Committee.

To this end, the Committee earnestly invoke the aid of the press throughout New England in giving a general and thorough notice of their session communicating on the 15th instant.

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